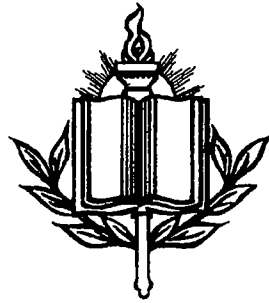


## **EXHIBIT 3**

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# WEBSTER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



The dictionary entries are based on the Second Edition of  
*The Random House Dictionary of the English Language*

GRAMERCY BOOKS  
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## seven-year itch

of Artemis at Ephesus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Colosseum of Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympia, and the Pharos or Lighthouse at Alexandria.

**seven-year itch** (sev'en yēr'), *n.* 1. *sex*. 2. the temptation to have an affair, held to become a hazard in the seventh year of marriage. [1895-1900, Amer.]

**Seven Years' War**, the war (1756-63) in which England and Prussia defeated France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony.

**sever** (sev'er), *v.t.* 1. to separate (a part) from the whole, as by cutting or the like. 2. to divide into parts, esp. forcibly; cleave. 3. to break off or dissolve (ties, relations, etc.). 4. *Law*. to divide into parts; disunite (an estate, a statute, etc.). 5. to distinguish; discriminate between. —*v.i.* 6. to become separated from each other; become divided into parts. [1300-50; ME *severen* < MF *severer* < *separare*]

**severable** (sev'er-ə-bəl, sev'-rə-), *adj.* 1. capable of being severed. 2. *Law*. separable or capable of being treated as separate from a whole legal right or obligation: a severable contract obligation. [1640-50; *sever* + *-able*] —*sever-er-ly*, *adv.*

**several** (sev'er-əl, sev'-rəl), *adj.* 1. being more than two but fewer than many in number or kind; several ways of doing it. 2. respective; individual: They went their several ways. 3. separate; different: several occasions. 4. single, particular. 5. *Law*. binding two or more persons who may be sued separately on a common obligation. —*n.* 6. several persons or things; a few some. [1375-1425; late ME < AF < ML *severālis*, equiv. to *L* *separ* separate + *-ilis* -AL']

**several-fold** (sev'er-əl-fōld, sev'-rəl-), *adj.* 1. comprising several parts or members. 2. several times as much: a several-fold increase. —*adv.* 3. in severalfold measure. [1730-40; *several* + *-fold*]

**severally** (sev'er-ə-lē, sev'-rəl-), *adv.* 1. separately; singly. 2. respectively. [1350-1400; ME; see *SEVERAL*, -LY]

**severalty** (sev'er-əl-tē, sev'-rəl-), *n.* pl. -ties. 1. the state of being separate. 2. *Law*. a. (of an estate, esp. land) the condition of being held or owned by separate and individual right. b. an estate held or owned by individual right. [1400-50; late ME < AF *severalté*. See *SEVERAL*, -TY]

**severance** (sev'er-əns, sev'-rəns), *n.* 1. the act of severing or the state of being severed. 2. a breaking off as of a friendship. 3. *Law*. a division into parts, as of liabilities or provisions; removal of a part from the whole. 4. See *severance pay*. [1375-1425; late ME *severance* < AF; see *SEVER*, -ANCE]

**severance pay**, money, exclusive of wages, back pay, etc., paid to an employee who has tenure and who is dismissed because of lack of work or other reasons beyond the employee's control. [1840-45]

**severance tax**, a tax levied by a state on the extraction and use of a natural product, as coal, that is sold outside the state or during a certain period. [1925-30]

**severe** (se-vēr'), *adj.* *severer*, *severest*. 1. harsh; unnecessarily extreme: severe criticism; severe laws. 2. serious or stern in manner or appearance: a severe face. 3. grave; critical: a severe illness. 4. rigidly restrained in style, taste, manner, etc.: simple, plain, or austere. 5. causing discomfort or distress by extreme character or conditions, as weather, cold, or heat; unpleasantly violent, as rain or wind, or a blow or shock. 6. difficult to endure, perform, fulfill, etc.: a severe test of his powers. 7. rigidly exact, accurate, or methodical: severe standards. [1640-50; < L *severus*, or back formation from *SEVERITY*] —*sever-ly*, *adv.* —*sever-ness*, *n.* —*Syn.* 2. strict, hard. See *stern*. 4. unadorned. 7. demanding, exacting. —*Ant.* 1. lenient. 2. gentle.

**severe combined/immune deficiency**, *n.* a group of rare congenital disorders in which both cell-mediated and humoral immunity are lacking, causing susceptibility to a wide variety of illnesses and an inability to live in a normal environment. Also, **severe combined/immune deficiency**. Abbr.: SCID

**Severianus** (sev'er-i-ə-nəs), *n.* died A.D. 640, pope 640.

**severity** (se-ver-i-tē), *n.* pl. -ties. 1. harshness, sternness, or rigor: Their lives were marked by severity. 2. austere simplicity, as of style, manner, or taste: The severity of the decor was striking. 3. intensity or sharpness, as of cold or pain. 4. grievousness, hard or trying character or effect: The severity of his loss was finally becoming apparent. 5. rigid exactness or accuracy. 6. an instance of strict or severe behavior, punishment, etc. [1475-55; < L *severitas*, equiv. to *sever*(us) *sever* + *-itas* -ITY]

**Severn** (sev'ern), *n.* 1. a river in Great Britain, flowing from central Wales through W England into the Bristol Channel. 210 mi. (338 km) long. 2. a city in central Maryland. 20,147.

**Sever-na Park** (se-vēr-nə), a city in central Maryland. 21,253.

**Severo-donetsk** (sev'er-ə də-netsk'), Russ. svi vyi-na du nyet'sk'), *n.* a city in E Ukraine, NE of Donetsk. 113,000.

**Severo-dvinsk** (sev'er-ə dvinsk'), Russ. svi vyi-a-drynsk'), *n.* a city in the N Russian Federation in Europe, on Volga Gulf, E of Archangel. 239,000. Formerly, Molotovsk.

**Seversky** (sa-ve'r-skē), *n.* Alexander Pro-cofi-off de (pro kō'fē ef' dō), 1894-1974, U.S. airplane designer, manufacturer, and writer; born in Russia.

**Severus** (se-ve'r-əs), *n.* Lucius Septimius (sep-tim'ē-əs), A.D. 146-211, Roman emperor 193-211.

**CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY:** < descended or borrowed from; > , whence; b. blend of; blend; c. cognate with; cf. compare; deriv. derivative; equiv. equivalent; init. initiative; obl. obsolete; re. replacing; s. stem; sp. spelling, spelled; resp. respelling, respelled; trans. transference; ? origin unknown; \* , unattested; † probably earlier than; See the full key inside the front cover.

**severy** (sev'ē-rē), *n.* pl. -eries. (in a vaulted structure) one bay between two principal transverse arches. [1300-1400; ME < AF *severie*, OF *severie* < L *severium* (monstrum)]

**sevi-cho** (se-ve'chə, -chē), *n.* sevice.

**Seville** (sa-ve'lyə), *n.* Marie de Riquelme-Chenest (ma-ryē də-ryē shā-lyā), Marquise de, 1622-96, French writer, esp. of letters.

**Seville** (sa-ve'lyə), *n.* a port in SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir River; site of the Alcazar; cathedral. 160,000. Spanish. *Sevilla* (sa-ve'lyā). —*Sevillian* (sa-ve'lyən), *adj.*, *n.*

**Seville or orange**. See under orange (def. 2). [1685-95]

**Sèvres** (sev'r), Eng. sev'rə, sev', *n.* 1. a suburb of Paris in N France. 21,296. 2. Also, *Sèvres ware*, the porcelain made in this suburb since 1766.

**sew** (so), *v.* sewed, sewn or sewed, sewing. —*u.t.* 1. to join or attach by stitches. 2. to make, repair, etc. (a garment) by such means. 3. to enclose or secure with stitches: to sew flour in a bag. 4. to close (a hole, wound, etc.) by means of stitches (usually fol. by up). —*u.i.* 5. to work with a needle and thread or with a sewing machine. 6. *sew up*, *u.i.* *Informal*. to get or have a monopoly of control exclusively. 7. *Informal*. to complete or conclude (arrangements, negotiations, etc.) successfully: to sew up a deal. 8. to gain or be assured of. *He tried to sew up as many votes as possible before the convention.* [bef. 900; ME *sewen*, OE *sewian*; c. OHG *siuwan*, Goth *siuon*, L *suere* (see *sursum*); akin to *SEAM*] —*sew-er-ly*, *adv.*

**sew** (so), *v.* sewed, sewing. *n.* Naut. —*u.t.* 1. to ground (a vessel) at low tide (sometimes fol. by up). —*u.i.* 2. (of a vessel) to be grounded at low tide. —*n.* 3. the amount of additional water necessary to float a grounded vessel. [1505-15; < MF *seuer*, aph. var. of *seuer* < VL *seuere*, equiv. to L *ex* -ex- + *aqu*(a) -water + *-ire* inf. suffix]

**sewage** (sew'ij), *n.* the waste matter that passes through sewers. Also, *sewerage*. [1825-35; *sew*(an) (as if the ending was -an) + *-age*]

**Sewall** (sew'əl), *n.* Samuel, 1652-1730, American jurist, born in England.

**sewan** (sew'ən), *n.* *seaweed*.

**Seward** (sew'ərd), *n.* William Henry, 1801-72, U.S. statesman; Secretary of State 1861-69.

**Seward Peninsula**, a peninsula in W Alaska, on Bering Strait.

**Seward's Folly**, U.S. Hist. the purchase of Alaska in 1867, through the negotiations of Secretary of State W. H. Seward. Cf. *Alaska Purchase*. [so called because Alaska was regarded as worthless land]

**sew-leet** (se-wel'), *n.* See mountain beaver. [1806, Amer.; < Lower Chinook *sew-leet* robe of mountain beaver skins, understood as the animal itself]

**sewer** (sew'ər), *n.* 1. an artificial conduit, usually underground, for carrying off waste water and refuse, as in a town or city. —*u.t.* 2. to provide or equip with sewers: a tax increase necessary to sewer the neighborhood. [1375-1425; late ME *sewer* (< dial. OF *seuier*) where overflow channel (dial. OF *seuier*) ditch] < L *seuarius* drain for carrying water off, equiv. to L *ex* -ex- + *aqu*(a) -water + *-arius*, fem. of *-arius* -AR-; see *sew*, -ER-] —*sewer-less*, *adj.* —*sewer-like*, *adj.*

**sewer** (sew'ər), *n.* a person or thing that sews. [1400-1400; ME; see *sew*, -ER-]

**sewer** (sew'ər), *n.* a former household officer or head servant in charge of the service of the table. [1800-50; ME, aph. < AF *seuier* sealer, equiv. to OF *seuier* (to) to sew < L *assidere* to attend upon; see *assidue* + *-our* -OR-]

**sewerage** (sew'ər-ij), *n.* 1. the removal of waste water and refuse by means of sewers. 2. a system of sewers. 3. sewage. [1825-35; *sewer* + *-age*]

**sewer pill** (sew'ər), a ribbed wooden ball for scraping the walls of a sewer through which it floats.

**sewing** (sew'ing), *n.* 1. the act or work of one who sews. 2. something sewn or to be sewn. [1250-1300; ME; see *sew*, -ING-]

**sewing circle**, a group, esp. of women, meeting regularly to sew. [1840-50, Amer.]

**sewing cotton**, cotton thread used for sewing, embroidery, etc. [1805-15]

**sewing machine**, any of various foot-operated or electric machines for sewing or making stitches, ranging from machines with a shuttle for a spool of thread and a needle for sewing garments to industrial machines for sewing leather, book pages together, etc. [1840-50, Amer.]

**sewing needle**, Northern U.S. a dragonfly.

**sewing silk**, finely twisted silk thread used for sewing, embroidery, etc. [1470-80]

**sewing table**, a worktable for holding sewing materials, often supplied with a bag or pouch for needles. Cf. *bag table*. [1870-75]

**sewn** (so), *v.* a pp. of *sew*.

**sex** (seks), *n.* 1. either the male or female division of a species, esp. as differentiated with reference to the reproductive functions. 2. the sum of the structural and functional differences by which the male and female are distinguished, or the phenomena or behavior dependent on these differences. 3. the instinct or attraction drawing one sex toward another, or its manifestation in life and conduct. 4. *coitus*. 5. *genitalia*. 6. to have sex, to engage in sexual intercourse. —*u.t.* 7. to ascertain the sex of, esp. of newly-hatched chicks. 8. *sex up*, *Informal*. a. to arouse sexually: The only intent of that show was to sex up the audience. b. to increase the appeal of, to make more interesting, attractive, or exciting: We've decided to sex up the movie with some battle scenes.

[1350-1400; ME < L *sexus*, perh. akin to *secedere* to dis (see *secede*)]

**sex** (seks), *adj.* Latin. *sex*.

**sex-**, a combining form, occurring in loanwords from Latin, meaning "six" (sexagenary); on this model use the formation of compound words: *sexipetris*. Also, as (< L, comp. form of *sex* six)

**sex/abuse**. See sexual abuse.

**sex/act**, sexual intercourse; copulation.

**sex-age-nar-ian** (seks-ə-je-nār-i-ən), *adj.* 1. of age of 60 years or between 60 and 70 years old. —*n.* a sexagenarian person. [1730-40; < L *sexagēnarius* SEXAGENARY + *-ian*]

**sex-age-nary** (seks-ə-je-nār-i-), *adj.*, *n.* pl. -nar-ies. —*adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the number 60. 2. a person of or proceeding by sixties. 3. *sexagenarian*. —*n.* 4. a sexagenarian. [1825-35; < L *sexagēnarius*, equiv. to *sexagēni* (60), distributive of *sexaginta* sixty + *-arius* -AR-]

**Sex-age-nar-ian** (seks-ə-je-nār-i-ən), *n.* the 1st and Sunday before Lent. Also called *Sexagesima Sunday*. [1350-1400; ME < L *sexagesima* (diē) sabbatū (day), fem. of *sexagesimus*, ordinal corresponding to *sexaginta* sixty]

**sex-age-nar-ian** (seks-ə-je-nār-i-ən), *adj.* 1. pertain to or based upon the number 60. —*n.* 2. a tract whose denominator is 60 or a power of 60. [1675-85 ML *sexagesimālis*. See *SEXAGESIMA*, -AL']

**sex/ appeal**, 1. the ability to excite people sexually 2. immediate appeal or obvious potential to interest excite others, as by appearance, style, or charm: a ho with no sex appeal. [1920-25]

**sex-avalent** (seks-ə-və-lent), *adj.* Chem. hexavalent. Also, *sexivalent*. [1875-80]

**sex/ cell**, a spermatosome or an ovum; gamete [1885-90]

**sex-centenary** (seks-sen-tē-nār-i-), *n.* pl. -naries. —*n.* 1. pertaining to 600 or a period of 600 years: the completion of 600 years. —*n.* 2. a 600th anniversary or its celebration. [1770-80; *sex* + *CENTENARY*, -ARY]

**sex/ change**, the alteration, by surgery and hormonal treatments, of a person's morphological sex characteristics to approximate those of the opposite sex. [1975-80]

**sex/ chro-matin**, Genetics. See *Barr body*. [1915-20]

**sex/ chro-mosome**, Genetics. a chromosome, differing in shape or function from other chromosomes, that determines the sex of an individual. [1910-15]

**sex-de-cil-ion** (seks-dē-si-lē-ən), *n.* pl. -thons. (as of a numeral) -thion, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a cardinal number represented in the U.S. by 1 followed by 51 zeros, and in Gr Britain by 1 followed by 96 zeros. —*adj.* 2. amount to one sexdecillion in number. [1935-40; *sex* + *dec*]

**sexed** (seks), *adj.* 1. being of a particular sex or having sexual characteristics. 2. characterized by sexually having sex appeal. [1590-1600; *sex* + *-ed*]

**sexed-up** (seks'up), *adj.* *Informal*. 1. sexually aroused. 2. made sexually attractive or more titillating. The movie was a sexed-up version of the book. 3. made more attractive or interesting, esp. by adding decorative elements: a sexed-up car.

**sex-en-ary** (seks-en-er-i-), *adj.* 1. senary. 2. septuple. 3. (of a numerical system) with a base of 6 [1805-15; irreg. < L *sex* six + *-en-ary*, as in *sexennial*]

**sex-en-nial** (seks-en-ē-əl), *adj.* 1. of or for six years. 2. occurring every six years. [1640-50; < L *sexennius* six years old (sex six + *-enn-*, comb. form of *annus* year + *-is* ad. suffix) + *-ial*] —*sex-en-nial-ly*, *adv.*

**sex-fol** (seks'fōl), *n.* a round ornament consisting of six lobes divided by cusps. [1680-90; *sex* + *-fol*, as *trefoil*]

**sex/ hormone**, Biochem. any of a class of steroid hormones that regulate the growth and function of the reproductive organs or stimulate the development of secondary sexual characteristics. [1935-40]

**sex/ hygiene**, a branch of hygiene concerned with sex and sexual behavior as they relate to individual and community well-being.

**sex-i-**, var. of *sex-* sexual.

**sex-ism** (seks'iz-əm), *n.* 1. attitudes or behavior based on traditional stereotypes of sexual roles. 2. discrimination or evaluation based on a person's sex, as in restricted job opportunities; esp., such discrimination against women. [1965-70; *sex* + *-ism*, on the model of *RACISM*]

**sex-ist** (seks'ist), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, involving, fostering sexism: a sexist remark; sexist advertising. 2. a person with sexist attitudes or behavior. [1965-70; *sex* + *-ist*, on the model of *RACIST*]

**sex-i-val-ent** (seks-ə-və-lent), *adj.* Chem. hexavalent. Also, *sexivalent*. [1870-75; *sex* + *-ivalent*]

**sex/ kit-ten**, *Informal*. a young woman who is sex and coquettish. [1955-60]

**sex-less** (seks'lis), *adj.* 1. having or seeming to have no sex; neuter. 2. having or seeming to have no sexual desires. 3. having no sex appeal; sexually uninteresting [1590-1600; *sex* + *-less*] —*sex-less-ly*, *adv.* —*sex-less-ness*, *n.*

**sex-lim-ited** (seks'lim-i-tid), *adj.* Genetics. (of a sex character) expressed in one sex only. [1905-10]

**sex-link-age** (seks'ling-kij), *n.* Genetics. an association between genes in sex chromosomes such that characteristics determined by these genes appear more frequently in one sex than in the other. [1910-15]

**sex-linked** (seks'lingkt), *adj.* Genetics. 1. (of a gene located in a sex chromosome). 2. (of a character) determined by a gene located in a sex chromosome. [1910-15]

**sex/ ob-ject**, a person viewed as being of little intel-

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